The People's Press.

Vol. XVII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 5, 1869. No. 20.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year	$2 00
" 6 months, . . .	1 00
" 3 months, ...	75

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POETR[illegible]

A PRAYER [illegible]

"And when he had f[illegible] ty nights, He w[illegible] when the te[illegible] be the[illegible] be[illegible]

Now u[illegible]
He i[illegible]

And whe[illegible]
Cries my[illegible]
Close the te[illegible]
Offers ways[illegible]

Kingdoms o[illegible]
Fame, an[illegible]
Tempts me[illegible]
Of the h[illegible]

Ah, the k[illegible]
Roya[illegible]
Gleam[illegible]
Hi[illegible]

Lea[illegible]
S[illegible]
A[illegible]

D[illegible] wa[illegible] in 1867. He w[illegible] high, and in 1845 w[illegible] his death he weighed a[illegible] pounds.

A farmer in Patrick county, Va., testifies that he gathers sixty bushels of apples from one tree every year; and the apples sold in the month of February, in Danville, at $2.50 per bushel. That ought to be an inducement to everybody to plant fruit trees.

There seems to be plenty of clean and good land in Maine, covered with heavy timber—and there is the advantage that while one is clearing his farm he can live on bears.

A new England paper says the Catholics are greatly increasing in numbers in the New England States.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says that a preparation consisting of three parts lard and one part rosin, is the best material for coating tools and steel instruments, to keep them from rusting.

A New Hampshire paper says: A red squirrel was recently caught in the barn of D. C. Brown, of Berlin, which in less than three months' time carried two bushels of corn up a flight of stairs and safely stowed it away for future use.

J. D. Giddings, of London, N. H., wears a coat, the cloth of which was spun and woven by his grandmother when she was sixteen years old. She lived to be one hundred years old. When her daughter was sixteen, the cloth was made into a cloak for her. She is now ninety, and her son wears the same cloth in a coat.

The Baptist (foreign) Missionary Union say they require about $130,000 in order to finish its financial year, a couple of months hence, without debt. The Home Mission Board must have $80,000 before the end of March, if its efforts are to be sustained.

Miscellaneous.

THE BELLS OF MOSCOW.

THE HOLY CITY—THE GREAT BELL—THE IVAN TOWER—MUSIC OF THE BELLS.

The foreign correspondent of the New York *Observer* has the following article on "The Bells of Moscow."

At the foot of the Ivan Tower, in the Kremlin of Moscow, supported by the pedestrian of stone, is the largest bell in the world, and probably the largest that ever was in the world. A piece is broken out of its side, and the fragment is lying near. The breadth of the bell is so great—it is twenty feet across—that the cavity underneath has been used as a chapel, where as many people can stand as in a circle sixty feet around.

In Russia the bell is an instrument of music for the worship of God as truly and really as the organ in any other country. This fact is not mentioned in the accounts [illegible]ve of the wonderful, enormous, and [illegible]ncredibly heavy bells that have [illegible] in Moscow, but it is the key to [illegible] otherwise be difficult to ex[illegible]s to be stupid to cast bells [illegible] next to impossible for [illegible] danger always of fall[illegible]others to ruin in their fall. [illegible]l is a medium of com[illegible]the Infinite, and the wor[illegible]nd an empire finds ex[illegible]stic tones of a bell, it [illegible] bell should [illegible] [illegible] fall [illegible] hip [illegible] hey [illegible] hey [illegible] on [illegible] been [illegible] senti[illegible], and it is [illegible]eed, but all [illegible] exa[illegible]dred years ago this [illegible] an art in Russia. It [illegible]rts now. Perhaps our [illegible]s, the Meneelys, will not [illegible]ounders there have any [illegible]r manufacture than we [illegible]ot sure that their bells [illegible]ore exquisit than ours [illegible]uld put as much sil[illegible] bell metal as they [illegible]ese precious metals [illegible]nium, little or none [illegible]way into our church [illegible]he mistaken idea of [illegible]e use of a bell. We [illegible]eople to the house of [illegible] the bell for worship. [illegible]us. Their bells praise [illegible] their [illegible]ecomes [illegible] who is [illegible] note and [illegible]

[illegible]e growth of cen[illegible] cast, and weighed [illegible] It fell in the fire, and [illegible] being increased to the [illegible] of 288,000 pounds. [illegible] a weight to be taken [illegible]he tower, and it was sus[illegible]e at the foot of it. In [illegible]other fire, and was broken [illegible] which lay there on the [illegible]rty years. It was recast [illegible]ur years afterwards a piece [illegible] knocked out of the side of it, and it has been standing here on the ground more than a century. It weighs 444,000 pounds! In the thickest part it is two feet through. It has relief pictures on it of the Emperor and Empress, of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary, and the Evangelists.

Ascending the Ivan tower we find on three successive stories bells to the number of thirty-four. Some of those are of a size to fill one with astonishment had he not seen the giant below. The largest is on the first story above the chapel, and weighs more than sixty tons. It swings freely and is easily rung. I smote it with the palm of my hand, supposing such a blow could not produce the slightest vibration in such a mighty mass of iron, but it rung out as clear and startling as if a spirit within had responded to my knock without. Two bells are of solid silver, and their tones are exquisitely soft, liquid and pure. It was exciting to go from one to another and strike them with their tongues, or with your hand, and catch the variety and richness of their several melodies.

The chapel below is dedicated to the patron saint of all ladies about to get married, and it may be readily believed that the bell that gives expression to their prayers, will have, at least to their ears, the sweetest tones of all the bells in Moscow.

I had come down from the Kremlin to my lodgings at Billot's, and, wearied with the wonderings of the day, was lying on the bed and looking out on the city. It is just before sunset, and the day has been oppressively warm. A delicate glow from the gorgeous west is bathing all the domes and roofs with splendid colors, and silence is stealing in with the setting sun upon the crowded town. It is the eve of one of their most holy festivals of the church. One vast church edifice is directly in view of my window, and but a short way off.

As I lie musing, from this church at hand comes the softest, sweetest tone of an evening bell. Another tone responds. A third is heard. The Ivan tower on the height of the Kremlin utters his tremendous voice, like the voice of many waters. And all the churches and towers over the whole city, four hundred bells and more, in concert and harmony, "with notes almost divine," lift up their voices in an anthem of praise, such as I never thought to hear with mortal ears; waves of melody, an ocean of music, deep, rolling, heaving, changing, swelling, sinking, rising, sounding, overwhelming, exhalting.

I had heard the great organs of Europe, but they were tame and trifling compared with this. The anthem of nature at Niagara is familiar to my ear, but its thunder is one great monotone. The music of Moscow's bells is above and beyond them all. It is the voice of the people. It utters the emotions of millions of loving, beating, longing hearts, not enlightened, perhaps, like yours, but all crying out to the Great Father, in these solemn and inspiring tones, as if these tongues had voices to cry: "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, Heaven and earth are full of Thy Glory!"

Last Day of the Great State Cock-Fight Draw Main.

As we predicted in our report yesterday, of the cock-fight, it was time enough for the Virginia boys to halloa after they got out of the woods. Yesterday the things looked blue, as the old North State chickens won four straight battles. For all [illegible]t the Virginia boys freely staked their [illegible]y on the issue, and found takers just [illegible]us from the old North State.

[illegible] fifth battle the two chickens pit[illegible] game to the backbone, and they [illegible]perately for one hour and a half, [illegible]ia chicken fighting the last half [illegible]e blind. It was a noble fowl, a [illegible]ottom gray, with a low round [illegible]d tit on his gills. His opponent [illegible] ginger red, with blueish legs and right toe-nail turned out. These two game birds fought until each were exhausted, when they would rally and go at each other with desperate vim, until, at last, the game Virginia bird fell exhausted, bleeding from every pore and unable to stand to the scratch, when judgment was called and awarded by the judge to North Carolina.

The seventh battle was also a desperate one, but unfortunately the North Carolina chicken, a noble white cock, had his left wing pierced, the first fly, by the gaff of his opponent; but notwithstanding the gallant "Arrington bird" fought long and nobly. But fate not pluck was against him, and he lost the battle.

This gave the Virginia boys resolution. They won the two next battles, leaving Virginia one ahead—and the score stood, Virginia five and North Carolina four. In the tenth battle Arrington put in one of his best, a little black chicken, with straight comb and blue legs. He was a perfect little hornet, and went at his opponent from the first like "poison," crowing as he stood over him with exultation and defiance. It was not long before little black won his fight, thereby making it a draw main.

The chickens showed by the North Carolinians were raised by S. G. Arrington and Col. Willis Johnson, a breed noted for indomitable fighting qualities and endurance; but they found in the Virginia chickens foemen worthy their gaffs.

We saw but one chicken run in any battle that turned tail for a "sure go." The show on both sides was excellent, and better chickens cannot be found the world over. The contest was fought most obstinately, but the main was a draw. The judges selected were masters of the business, and acted with a determination and impartiality that gave general satisfaction. So the main closed in the best of humor, and no doubt, as it was a draw neither side had enough, and we expect ere long to to hear of another main being fought.

Lesner made every arrangement to have everything desirable, and during the whole two days we did not, even in the highest excitement of any of the battles, hear a cross or malicious word spoken—rather a rare occurrence for such gatherings; everything passed off without "unpleasantness," an evidence that the whiskey drank was of the "docile sort."

We give below a synopsis of the ten battles and the winner of the contests, in order:

No. 1, won by Virginia.
No. 2, won by Virginia.
No. 3, won by North Carolina.
No. 4, won by North Carolina.
No. 5, won by North Carolina.
No. 6, won by North Carolina.
No. 7, won by Virginia.
No. 8, won by Virginia.
No. 9, won by Virginia.
No. 10, won by North Carolina.

Thus ended a hotly contested main, by a draw—showing conclusively that each party did their "level best," on their matching to carry off the palm of victory as a matter of State pride.

Norfolk Journal.

The Fight with the Rings.

The New York *Herald* anticipates that Gen. Grant's administration will be great triumph for the country. It believes that he will put down the corruption and frauds of the great rings, and reproduce "the golden age of Augustus." The following is the *Herald's* picture of the great struggle the General will have with the hydra Corruption and his rings:

"The whiskey rings still compass a capital stock of hundreds of millions; other internal and external revenue-defrauding rings are flush of money, while the public and bond-jobbers of the West, in the shape of railway jobs and Indian treaties and mining experiments, have schemes on hand covering thousands of millions. And all these powerful combinations of gamesters have their allies not only in the lobby, in the church, in the green room, but in both Houses of Congress. The war has enriched thousands of bold adventurers in all those public spoliations, and thousands more are in the field for the same harvest. Gen Grant promises to disperse these marauders and to save the Treasury. How is he to do it? The Hon. Mullins, of Tennessee, may say that these Treasury leaks cannot be stopped 'till the angel Gabriel snaps his resurrection gun,' but we think they can. The gathering of the elements indicates a storm. We have seen a heavy thundergust rising and spreading itself abroad from the west; we have seen a confused gathering of clouds rushing to meet it from the east; and with the collision of these opposing forces, we have seen the western cloud break forth into a roaring tempest, sweeping away all obstructions in its resistless march. Next with the passing storm, we have seen a calm, like that of a soft May morning on the Hudson.

"Such, we expect will be the collision and the consequences between Gen. Grant and all the rings and combinations of Treasury robbers. The conflict will be terrific; but the robbers will be swept away, and then we shall have a great calm. The Radical leaders hang fire, the Senate holds back, the rings of public plunderers are preparing for battle. It is just this question: Shall this Government be reformed and live, or shall it sink under the corruptions and debaucheries of Rome? Let the people then, prepare to support President Grant in this coming fight; let it be fought, out and "let us have peace."

Important to Manufacturers and Dealers in Tobacco.

The following Circular has been issued by Thomas R. Laird, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Virginia and West Virginia, which we publish as an item of much interest to those engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco:

I. Regulations dated December 28th 1868, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, authorizing dealers to repack "Smoking or fine cut Chewing Tobacco or Snuff" on hand and have it rebranded prior to February 15th, 1869, having been misunderstood by many manufacturers and dealers, it has been thought proper to state that the privilege therein granted to repack and reinspect Tobacco, refers only to *Dealers*, in Tobacco, and in no case to manufacturers thereof.

Manufacturers, as such, not only have the *right to repack* their own production, but it is their *duty* to do so before removing it from the place of production, if their packages are not already such as those prescribed in the act of July 20th, 1868. But as no Tobacco can be lawfully removed from the place of *manufacture*, (except for export) after the 23d day of November, 1868, without prepayment of tax by stamps, whether it had paid a tax before date or not, or whether it was manufactured before or since July 20th, 1868, no rebranding is necessary, when such repacking is done at the place of manufacture, as the tax stamp on the package is a sufficient protection.

Smoking Tobacco, &c., in the hands of dealers, repacked and reinspected prior to February 15th, inst., will, after that date, be liable to tax paid stamps, when sold, regardless of the fact that a tax thereon had previously been paid. After February 15th, no "Smoking or fine cut Chewing Tobacco or Snuff" can be sold by any person in other than lawful packages bearing tax paid stamps.

II. Manufacturers who have on hand tobacco of their own manufacture, produced, inspected or branded prior to November 23d, 1868, and upon which a tax has been assessed and paid, must before the same is removed from the place of production, again pay the tax by proper stamps. In such cases the original tax will be refunded upon application being made in proper form. No provision has yet been made for the refunding of tax to dealers.

III. The practice of making Cigars or cutting Smoking Tobacco at one place and removing them to another place to be packed is in violation of law and the articles are liable to seizure while being transferred in bulk from the place of manufacture to other premises to be packed. The *maker* of Cigars or Tobacco must affix the stamps by law to be affixed thereto, before the articles are removed from the place where they are made, even though they may be made for, or the material be furnished by another party. For the provision of law on this point, manufacturers are referred to section 71 and 75, act of July 20th, 1868.

IV. It is prescribed in Department Regulations, Series 4, No. 8. (supplement) that each wooden package containing Tobacco, intended for export, must have "printed or marked thereon, the manufacturer's name, and place of manufacture," &c., together with the gross weight, tare, and net weight, the name and title of the inspector, date of inspection, and collection district. When several such packages are put in one package or *case*, the "outer case or cask," must also be branded, as prescribed, by the inspector. The omission of the required brands from the individual wooden packages or caddies, is an evasion of the requirements of the law and can in no case be allowed.

The Bank of England prints 25,000 bank notes every day.

Capabilities of Housekeepers.

I declare that the woman who is able to systematize and carry on smoothly the work of an ordinary family, illustrates higher sagacity than is called for by seven eighths of the tasks done by man. Men take one trade and keep at it; a mother's and housekeeper's work requires a touch of all trades. A man has his work hours and his definite tasks; a woman has work at all hours and incessant confusion of tasks.

Let any man do a woman's work for a single day—wash and dress the children, having provided their clothes the night before; fault-finding husband; the wash-boiler on with water for the wash, and the clothes assorted ready for washing; the dish water heating, and a luncheon thought out for the school goers; a nice dinner in the good man's dinner pail; the beds made after proper airing, and the bugs fought off and kept down; the father's convenience exactly hit for family prayers; the systematic sweeping of the house at least once a week, and of living rooms, once to three times a day, according to the number of men to bring in the mud; the actual washing and outhanging of clothes; the drying, sprinkling, folding, and to-morrow, the ironing the same; the sorting and mending of them, and provision of new ere the old give out; the making of bread three times a week, with cake and pies intercalated judiciously; pickles, preserves and cellar stores to be laid in and not forgotten in their season; children's manners to be attended to; company to be entertained; her own person to be tidied up to please his eye; the tired HIM to be welcomed and waited on by no less tired HER, and the home made cheerful, his trowsers to be patched after he goes to bed, "so he can put them on in the morning;" the children to be helped about their lessons and reminded not to forget their Sunday school lesson; the shopping and marketing to be done for the household; repairs attended to, and matters in general kept straight around home. Meanwhile "papa must not be troubled or hindered about his work," because his work brings the money. Yes man's work does not so tax the head and heart and hands as woman's work does.

Besides all this, man is helped by many strong relishes and incentives in his labor. He is out in the world among folks. He comes and goes and is refreshed in spirit. But woman works alone, and is almost unknown. To please her husband, and her God is possibly her only motive; and alas, how many wives there be who sob in secret before their God because they fail to win a smile or word of praise from their husbands. It is stupid and brutal for any ordinary man to be finding fault with woman.—*Rev. T. K. Beecher.*

NEWS ITEMS.

A cotemporary thinks the rain a strange power. It keeps thousands away from church on Sunday, but won't deter a single man from attending to his business on week days.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—We are requested by Senator Robbins, to give notice to the people of the 8th Judicial District, that the recent act changing the time of holding the Courts, has been repealed, and the Courts of that District will be held at the time fixed by the act of the last session of the General Assembly.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Six Scotch fishermen, at the head of Lochliphead recently caught 50,000 herring in two hours. The sea literally boiled with fish, and the men simply scooped them into their boats or nets. They were paid only $288 for the whole 50,000 by London buyers.

CENTENARIANS OF 1868.—The following centenarians died in this country last year. Mrs. Wright, aged 103; Mrs. Rachel Posey, a Revolutionary pensioner 103; Okee-Wab, an Ottawa Squaw, 123; Mrs Nancy Cooley, 108; Mrs. Haskins, 116; and Mrs. Sarah Collins, 102—not one male centenarian among them.

The profits of a fur company, which monopolizes the business in Alaska, are about one thousand per cent.

It was recently stated in open court that Commodore Vanderbilt once made ten million dollars by one day's operations—the largest sum probably ever made in the same time by a single individual.

About $80,000 tons of ice, mostly for transportation, has been stored in Gardiner, Maine, this winter. Three hundred vessels will be engaged in taking it away next summer.

According to the latest statistics, the annual sugar production of Cuba is about 500,000 tons. Of this amount says a correspondent of the London *European Mail*, not more than 33,000 or 34,000 are produced in the disturbed districts.

Turkey has forty million inhabitants, and an army of nearly six hundred thousand. Greece has only a million and a half of population, and has an army of twelve thousand.

It is expected that more than a million acres of new prairie land will be broken in Iowa this year.

Five young men in Berlin lately tried to see whether they could go without sleep for a week. Only one succeeded, and he lost twenty-five pounds of flesh.

There are twenty eight thousand miles of telegraph wires in the United States, all but four thousand of which are held by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Welding iron by pressure, instead of by hammering is a new invention, which is said to be attended with the most satisfactory results.

STAY LAW.

Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

[Reported for the Standard.]

Opinion of Justice Reade.

IN THE CASE OF JACOBS *vs.* UNDERWOOD.

It ought to be, and it is with us, the gravest duty to decide between the Constitution and a legislative enactment. It is settled that whenever such a question arises, every reasonable presumption is in favor of the validity of the enactment, and against the alleged repugnance. Nor is it ever to be presumed that the Legislature *intends* an infringement of the Constitution, even when the infringement is palpable; but it is to be set down to inadvertence, or mistake, or unconscious bias from pressing circumstances. The duty is not only grave but painful, when great public interests are involved, or the public mind is excited and anxious by reason of the multiplicity of individual interests, which are at stake. But still the Judge has but one guide—*duty*. To maintain and enforce legislative enactments is important, but to maintain and defend the Constitution is paramount.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

The obligation of a contract is, *the duty of its performance*—a full and complete *compliance with its terms.*

Any statue which relieves a party from this duty, or enables him to evade it, is void.

An occasional, if not a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is useful. Let us, therefore, consider *why* it was thought necessary by those who formed our government, to make this provision in the United States Constitution. Every word of that instrument was well considered; every principle was founded in patriotism and virtue. Those who had fled from error, and staked all for truth and justice—great and good men—framed a government in which virtue and intelligence were to be the powers; capital, privilege, monopoly and rank, had their day and were discarded. Upon a new soil and in fresh clime, a government was inaugurated, founded upon the virtue and intelligence of those who were of it. Very few were rich; the masses were poor; and those who were expected to come under it by immigration were to be poorer still; and the whole body were dependent upon industry and integrity for prosperity.—Under these circumstances, what was necessary for the business and prosperity of such a community? If it had been left to the control of capital, the few who had it would have had a monopoly and industry and enterprise would have been paralyzed. To prevent this, integrity was put in competion with capital, and indeed almost to supply its place. Every man's word was to be his bond, and every bond—every contract—was to be unavoidable. Not only was the capitalist assured that if he would venture his capital for the interest of the community, he should have every guarantee for its safety, but the laborer was assured that industry should have its reward; that in the absence of capital to "pay down," industry and enterprise need not falter, because a *promise* of reward should never be evaded or impaired. It will be seen, therefore, that the provision was not so much for the protection of capital, as for the encouragement of industry and enterprise. It was a guaranty of justice to all, and is expressly against him who would obtain the profits of industry, and withhold the reward. It is a provision in favor of industry and honesty, and against idleness and treachery.

Probably the wisdom of our ancestors could not be more clearly vindicated than it is by the circumstances which now surround us. Let it be supposed that there are in the State 200,000 persons acting for themselves; one-third of them, the colored portion, are neither creditors nor debtors to any considerable amount, and are dependent upon their labor for subsistence; and that depends upon the inviolability of contracts. Another third, one-half of the whites, are small farmers and laborers, dependent upon the rewards of industry.—The other third may represent the creditor and debtor classes. Of these, there are, doubtless, meritorious cases on both sides. On one side there may be the exacting shylock creditor, and on the other the exhausted, unfortunate debtor. On the one side may be the widow or the orphan creditor, and on the other the showy, spendthrift debtor. It is impossible to make general rules to fit these individual cases; and it was wise to leave the contract inviolable, and the hardships to private adjustment. Probably the attempted interference in favor of one class against the other, has held out false, not to say unjust hopes, and has prevented the private adjustments which might have been made. As it is, we find that eight years of stay laws have left considerable indebtedness with interest and cost accumulated, and creditors and sureties impoverished, without any corresponding benefit to the principal debtors; some of whom cannot pay and have sought relief from the Bankrupt law; and some have delayed, and have lost the opportunity for that relief, by reason of the false hopes held out to them by the stay lay; and some of whom will not pay, although their means are abundant, and are used in speculation and extravagance.

Again: it was very well known to those who framed our Constitution, that with the most prudent and honest purposes, persons would sometimes become involved beyond their ability to pay, and that it would be crippling industry and enterprise to afford them no escape from misfortune;

and, therefore, the same Constitution, which makes contracts inviolable by stay laws, provides for a general bankrupt law, by means of which a debtor may be absolved from his debts and take a new start.

Again: the laws, while they provide for the enforcement of contracts, are not used to the extent of oppressing the debtor, for there have always been exemptions of what were deemed *necessaries*. In our earlier days—times of great simplicity and small estates—we had the exemptions of wearing apparel, wheel and cards, loom, bed and furniture, &c.; as our fortunes increased, the exemptions increased, and provisions, furniture, &c., were added, and subsequently, as times and habits changed, other things were added. All of which met the approval of the public, and was not injurious to creditors, while the debtors were not reduced to want, nor left to broken spirits.

Now there is a commendable spirit which finds expression in our new Constitution and in popular approbation, to allow homesteads; for truly we say, why allow a bed without a shelter to keep off the rain.

But exemptions and homesteads on the one hand, and stay laws on the other, are very different things. The former allows a man to be comfortable and honest, and encourages industry, while the latter enables him to be profligate and dishonest: the former is for all, the latter for a favored few.

There has been no case before us requiring the decision of the question, whether the provision for a homestead in our State Constitution is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. And although the advice of the Supreme Court was requested by resolution of the General Assembly, yet our Court is so constituted, that we have not felt at liberty to deliver any authoritative opinion upon the subject. But the fact may be stated, that our new Constitution was approved by Congress, with that provision in it; and it is not to be supposed that it would have been done, if it had been thought to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. And it is settled, that every presumption is to be made in its favor, as having the approbation of the Convention of the State, and of the Congress of the United States. And it may be repeated that exemptions have always existed, not to any considerable amount to be sure, but still, in increasing amounts, keeping pace with the change in manners and customs, and the condition of the country. If an exemption of the value of $100 was *necessary* in our infancy as a people with the simplest habits and fell under the maxim *de minimis non curat lex*, it may be that the exemption of a homestead of $1000 value will be deemed less considerable *now* than $100 then. And it has the sanction not only of Congress and of the State Convention, but of the liberal spirit of the times as well. And it may well be supposed to be the earnest wish of the Government in all its departments, and of every enlightened and benevolent citizen, to see every man with a HOME—a home for his wife and children, a home to adorn and to love —*his* home, his *castle*—

"From turret to foundation stone."

Although we are not permitted to declare our *decision* in advance of a case between parties which may come before us, yet a measure which has the sanction of the State Constitution, of Congress, the guardian of the United States Constitution, and an enlightened public sentiment, and which is founded on justice, and which gives to every man a home from which he cannot be driven, may well be supposed to find favor with the Court, no member of which has intimated an unfavorable opinion. If such should be the case, then every man will be saved from oppression. And, in the absence of any stay law to prevent, every man will be obliged to do justice to his creditors, by surrendering to the satisfaction of his debts so much property as is not exempted as his homestead.

We have been thus full in what may be regarded as an unusual discourse of the subject by the Court, because we are aware that the effect of our decision will be felt very far beyond the case before us; because of the anxious state of the public mind; and because in declaring invalid a measure which was intended to afford relief, but which was not only invalid but mischievous, and gives a stone instead of bread, we were anxious to relieve the public mind by directing attention to a measure—the homestead—which may enure to the benefit of all.

We come now to the question: Does the ordinance, which we are considering, impair the obligation of contracts?

We do not propose to *labor* the subject. It is plain and incontrovertible. And the learning upon it is abundant and common. Barnes *vs.* Barnes.

We are obliged to concede that it was not the *purpose* of the Convention to impair the obligations of contracts, both because that is not to be presumed and because a different purpose is expressly declared. And we are to take the declared purpose the real one. The purpose declared is "to change the jurisdiction of the courts," &c. To do that is quite within the province of legislation. But while pursuing that legitimate object it turns out that the *effect* was to impair the obligation of contracts—a consequence which, as we are to presume, was not foreseen, and is to be set down to inadvertence, or the unconscious bias of pressing circumstances. And as soon as it is discovered that the *effect* is to violate the Constitution, the Legislature and every citizen will sustain the Court in its purpose to maintain the Constitution.

The second section of the ordinance of Convention of 1865–'66 entitled "An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts," &., as amended by the Convention of 1868, to be found appended to the Code, provides that all contracts without regard to the terms of payment made by the parties, shall be payable in four annual instalments. Now if the terms of the contract be that it is all payable at one and the same time, and the ordinance changes the payment to four different and distant times, it is a material alteration and impairs its obligation.

Section sixteen provides that the second section shall not apply to debts contracted since 1st May, 1865; so that the second section is liable to the two-fold objection of altering the terms of the contract, and of discriminating between classes. The second section is, therefore, void, as impairing the obligation of contracts, in that (1) it alters the terms in the particular of the time of payment; and (2) in the particular, that it alters the remedy of enforcing the contract—not immaterial and reasonable alterations, but material and unreasonable ones.

There are several cases before us, of which this opinion is decisive. The particular point prescribed in this case is, whether a bond given since first May, 1865, in renewal of a debt before that time, could be sued on in the County Court (this suit having originated in the County Court.) The defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction and the Plaintiff demurred, and his Honor overruled the demurrer and sustained the plea. In this there was error. According to this agreement of parties judgment will be entered here for the plaintiff for his debt and for his interest.

READE, J.

COLORED TESTIMONY.

The Law Regards not the Color of the Witness.

[Reported for the Standard.]

Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson,

IN THE CASE OF STATE *vs.* UNDERWOOD.

We are of the opinion that the act Rev. Code, chap. 107, sec. 71, which makes persons of color incapable of being witnesses except against each other, is repealed by the Constitution.

According to that instrument, persons of color are entitled to vote and hold office. The greater includes the less, and the effect is, to take away the mark of degradation imposed by the statute under consideration.

We see every day persons of color holding seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, and filling places in the Executive department of the State. So it would be incongruous and absolutely absurd to rule that a free person of color is incompetent as a witness against a white man charged with the offence of mis-marking one of his neighbor's sheep.

The statute must be taken to be repugnant to the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution.

We see no occasion to elaborate the question, and indeed there is but little room for discussion. The new order of things brought about by emancipation by the 13th article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Civil Rights Bill, the military rule to which the States were subject while the government was provisional, and the approval by Congress of the present State Constitution, tends to support our conclusion, and to show in fact that it is inviolable, in order to make the parts of our system harmonize and work together as a consistent whole.

There is no error. Judgment affirmed. This will be certified.

PEARSON, C. J.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

What Next? was the thought uppermost on taking our seat to discourse with our readers, on some one of the many political topics of general interest. As the pianist, moving with rapid hand over the instrument, until he strikes upon the key-note of his theme, and then passes on through the various modulations suggested by his fancy, we touched upon the various topics ranged in the recesses of the mind, to select and dilate on some particular one for the benefit of the public.

By that subtle process of mental induction, which must ever remain a mystery to us poor mortals, "Union and Unity" leaped forth responsive to our search. The old legend of the ruler, who, on his death-bed, called his sons around him and handed them a bundle of arrows, accompanied with the request that they should break it, occurred to us. The sons having vainly made the effort, handed back the bundle. Taking the arrows separately, the father broke them with ease, and thus conveyed to his children the lesson he wished to inculcate more forcibly than could have been done by a lengthy disquisition in words.

Let us apply the lesson thus taught to our condition, as a people. In household and state, nothing can be of greater importance to preserve peace, happiness and combined prosperity, than combined and harmonious action. Without them our way is rough and rugged. Their exercise smooths down the asperities which may exist, renders life pleasant and agreeable and a due observance and respect for the law, a cheerful duty.

Taking a calm, rational view of our situation, we think that nothing so much as these desirable conditions of amity and concord, will hasten the return of the good old times previous to "our great unpleasantness."

We may be laboring under a delusion; but it sometimes appears to us, that there is too much captiousness and too manifest a disposition to ridicule and embarrass the new order of things. What we desire to have done, is for all to come up like men, and strive to improve our condition by mutual aid and counsel; and by zealous co-operation seek to find our way out of the labyrinth of passion and fraud and error, to that degree of virtue and wisdom so essentially necessary in regulating the affairs of society and of government. Denunciation, so far as we have observed, seldom makes converts. Passionate abuse on the one side, is too apt to beget recrimination, prejudice and animosity on the other, and amid the jar of the political elements agitating the country, its material interests pine and die.

With an eye steadily directed to everything which might have the power to better our condition, let us, nevertheless, not rush on with over-haste in our career of improvement. Let us examine all things, and test all things, as far as practicable, whether important changes to be introduced will really prove beneficial to the community in general. It might happen, that our legislators, in their over-zeal to improve our condition may tear down too much of the old edifice of State Legislation for the purpose of introducing practices and systems prevalent in more wealthy and prosperous States, unlike ours, by contrast, poor and thinly settled region. Nothing has greater tendency to unsettle the public mind, to shake confidence, to foster discontent, and to create confusion and uncertainty, as too sudden and complete a change in the great and leading features characteristic of our good and proud old State. We revere her, and would have preserved intact, as far as the necessities of the times will possibly allow, all the great leading traits of her individuality.—These, in former times, distinguished her amongst her sisters. Sometimes taunted with being slow, her revilers had to admit that she was ever sure in the exercise of her power to protect her people, to foster education, to defend religion in allowing the fullest liberty of conscience, and to hold sacred and inviolable her obligations and her plighted faith

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A glance into the outer world from our chamber window on the morning of the 26th, fell not upon the dull, sombre tints of brown and gray, to which the eye had been accustomed, but upon the white and dazzling brilliancy of the snowy mantle spread over nature. Well! thought we, our weather is becoming almost as changeable as the politics and forms of government which have prevailed in this country! Warm spring-like sunshine, followed by cold and snow, and foul and fair, succeeding each other rapidly. We are willing to subscribe to the doctrine frankly and candidly, that government and weather have both been beyond peradventure variable and given to frequent mutations.—Seriously speaking, however, is not our weather more fickle than years ago. We incline to the opinion that there was formerly more uniformity in our seasons than at present. The cold of winter was more continuous and the arrival of spring later than now.

By what may this change be occasioned? —Has the same thing happened elsewhere?—Does it originate in the fact, that the clearing off of forests, and the drainage of marshes and meadows, expose a greater portion of bare and dry surface to the direct rays of the sun, and therefore cause a greater absorption and retention of heat by the earth?

Other countries have been similarly affected. Thus, the severe frosts, which once smote winter vegetation in Italy, are now scarcely heard of, and other portions of Europe maintain a milder degree of temperature than previous to the changes produced on the surface of these countries by civilization and agricultural pursuits. But for this benign influence, the Black Sea would be frozen over annually as in the days of Ovid, and Northern Europe be to-day the inhospitable Gaul, mentioned in the classics. Why, bless us, who can believe that the sunny France of our day, is the cold and dreary region spoken of in the great Cæsar's Commentaries? Such is nevertheless the fact. Now, New York and Paris are nearly in the same range of latitude, and yet we never hear of the snow, and the jolly sleigh rides, and the ice ponds and skating enjoyed by the gay Parisians, which are so graphically narrated by the press of Gotham, as affording amusement for the thousands of the denizens of that great metropolis, New York.

Taking for granted then, that this change in temperature over the world's surface is going on, that climate is growing milder, that we have not the continuous and severe, cold of years ago; we would nevertheless take the liberty of cautioning our readers not to be filled with unnecessary apprehension on that account. The process of warming us up, to whatever cause attributable, seems at best to be very slow. We, in our time, will hardly be consumed, unless the heating operation be carried on more rapidly than heretofore. We can stand a good deal yet, before being dissolved. Land titles can be warranted for some time to come, unless, the caloric applied should cause things to move more rapidly than now.

CUBA.—Interesting late news from that country will be found in this paper.

The *Herald's* Cuban special says:— "Troops are ordered to take no prisoners in arms but to shoot them down."

The revolution is daily increasing. The cholera is also raging, and the yellow fever is expected soon.

MEASLES.—The *Standard* says that there are some cases of measles in Raleigh, in the vicinity of the Raleigh and Gaston Depot.

THE MARKETS.—Gold opened in New York on the 2nd, at 32.

North Caroline Bonds 64 for old and 59½ for new.

Cotton opened in New York at 29½ and closed at 29¼.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.—In order to avoid misunderstanding, we would merely state that the Supreme Court has not *decided* that the Homestead law is constitutional. The mere *reference* to the Homestead exemption made by Judge Reade in the opinion of the Supreme Court pronouncing the Stay Law unconstitutional, which we publish this week, should by no means be considered as an *opinion* of the Court.

The probability is, that the constitutionality of a *retrospective* homestead exemption will be fully tested, at the earliest opportunity; and perhaps those who make haste to avail themselves of a retrospective construction of the Homestead exemption, may have an opportunity to repent at leisure.

BANKRUPTCY.—The Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company have gone into Bankruptcy.

ANOTHER MURDER IN WILKES.—We learn from the *Statesville American* that two desperadoes, named Steelman and Lynch, were at the house of Noah Sprinkle, drinking. A quarrel arising between the two, they were ordered to leave the house, and proceeded only a short distance, when Steelman drew a pistol and shot Lynch, fatally, he surviving only 24 hours. The murderer made his escape.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,—Ribbons, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A. S. Jones—Barber.

Salem P. O., List of Letters.

THE WEATHER.—On the 1st inst., the Union Pacific Railroad was still blocked with snow.

In Concory, New Hampshire, the thermometer at sunrise was 38 below zero.

At Poughkeepsie, New York, river frozen and navigation again suspended.

The North Carolida Land Compan[illegible] city effected a sale of land in the e[illegible] of the State yesterday, for the s[illegible] $30,000. This land has been in t[illegible] for twenty years. The sale was [illegible] northern gentleman. This company [illegible] glad to say, doing a heavy business i[illegible] of real estate.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Board of Education offers for sale 4,0[illegible] Shares of Stock in the Wilmington and Weldon, and 2,000 Shares in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Sealed proposals will be received by S. S. Ashley, Secretary of the Board of Instrucfion, till March 10th. All proposals should be endorsed "Railroad Stock," and directed as above.

There are said to be numerous failures among the New York dry goods houses.

London is growing so rapidly that its population willl soon be 4,000,000. The Metropolitan Police of 7,800 members have to control and patrol a district thirty miles in diameter.

State Legislature.

[COMPILED FROM THE STANDARD.]

IN SENATE, Wednesday Feb 24.—Mr. Graham, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to allow female sufferage.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to charter the Milton and Danville Railroad Company. Passed first reading and referred to Committee of Internal Improvements.

Bill to provide a school system came up as the unfinished business of yesterday; was amended and discussed until the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported without recommendation, bill to amend the charter of the Western R. R. company and to build a branch of said railroad to the town of Selma, in Johnson county; and favorably, bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes, to Mt. Airy in the county of Surry.

Mr. French, from the committee on counties and townships, reported favorably bill to authorize counties to subscribe to the capital stock of certain railroad companies, and favorably to bill concerning the government of counties.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the rules were suspended, and the bill to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption was taken up and read, and, on motion of Mr. Malone, considered by sections.

Various amendments were introduced and discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Thursday Feb. 25.—Mr. Winstead introduced a bill to authorize the building of a railroad through Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes counties, to Mt. Airy in Surry county. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, introduced a bill to enable the Chatham railroad to complete its road. Passed first reading and was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Barrow introduced a resolution forbidding members to receive pay for time when absent, unless for sickness.

Mr. Shoffner moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend by adding "or when shall be absent on business of the Senate."

After a good deal of discussion without final action the bill to provide for a system of public schools came up as unfinished business, and after discussing and adopting nine sections, the Senate adjourned.

SPECIAL ORDER.

IN HOUSE, bill to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption came up.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Malone in the chair.

Mr. Moor, of Chowan, offered substitutes for sections 1, 2, 3, and 13. The first section as amended provides for laying off the homestead exemption of $1,000; the second section provides for laying off the personal property exemption of $500; the third section provides what fees may be allowed; and section 13 allowes the widow or children of a deceased debtor to have the exemption laid off provided it shall not have been done before his decease.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Friday 26.—Revenue bill passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Shoffner introduced a bill to protect constables under the provisional government of the State. Passed first reading and referred to committee on the Judiciary.

The public school bill was being discussed when Senate adjourned.

SPECIAL ORDER.

IN HOUSE, resolution to secure the annexation to North Carolina of Norfolk and vicinity.

Mr. French offered a substitute.

The amendments to the original were withdrawn.

The substitute was adopted; and the resolution passed as follows:

"Whereas the city of Norfolk [illegible] geographical position and the [illegible] trade centering there, proper[illegible] the State of North Caro[illegible]

Be it resolved, [the S[illegible] That the Governor be [illegible] powered to correspond [illegible] and Representatives in [illegible] thorities now governing [illegible] ginia, and the municipa[illegible] city of Norfolk and [illegible] ginia, and [illegible]

pay [illegible] the [illegible]

T[illegible] adop[illegible]

Th[illegible] impor[illegible]

The S[illegible] the State [illegible] erty.

The House seems [illegible] journ shortly, as a r[illegible] on the 10th instant was [illegible] to 4.

Let us all pray th[illegible] over the spirit of the [illegible] with it a speedy adjour[illegible]

On motion of Mr. Ves[illegible] suspended, and the bill [illegible] for violating town law[illegible] passed its several re[illegible]

IN SENATE, Mon[illegible] ker introduced a re[illegible] immediate action o[illegible] the public interests, [illegible] lature shall adjourn.

The bill repealing the [illegible] charter [illegible] and Ga[illegible]

After [illegible] adjourned[illegible]

IN HOUSE no[illegible] the passage of the [illegible] cational fund's lands [illegible] counties of the State. [illegible] that no sale of these la[illegible] without submission to th[illegible] Legislature.

IN SENATE on Tuesday n[illegible] importance, the whole tim[illegible] with the school bill.

IN HOUSE on motion of Mr. M[illegible] rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, was taken up. [This bill allows the Treasurer to borrow money to meet the interest due Jan. 1st, 1869, and April 1st, 1869, at rates not exceeding 8 per cent., pledging as collateral for the payment of the same, the monies received from the tax list of 1869.]

The yeas and nays being ordered the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 64, nays 10. Bill placed upon calendar. Other important bills were postponed till night session.

Indian Massacre in Texas.

The Corpus Christi *Advertiser* of the 6th inst., says:

R. Holbein, Esq., arrived in this city on Tuesday 2d instant, with exciting Indian news. An express from Los Conchos to Captain R. King, at Santa Gertrudes, brings the startling intelligence that two hundred Indian warriors attacked the Ranchos Los Angelos and Los Animos, the entire population numbering about forty men, women and children. They were scalped and their bodies shockingly mutilated.

Rancho Los Anglos is about forty miles this side of Laredo; Los Animos is about half way between Santa Girtrudes and Brownsville. The two ranchos are about forty miles apart.

Company L, 4th Cavalry, stationed at Camp Trinidad, in this county are in hot pursuit.

Florida is luxuriating on ripe watermelons.

Of Salt Lake City's 38,000 citizens, 8,000 are unsaintly Gentiles.

CUBA.

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. DULCE TO THE VOLUNTEERS—ALARM OF HAVANA—A BATTLE NEAR REMEDIOS—THE INSURGENTS CAPTURE THE TOWN—THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Havana, Feb. 23.

Gen. Dulce has issued a proclamation, addressed to the volunteers, announcing that he is about to commence a vigorous campaign against the rebels yet in arms. He tells volunteers that they have been misled by the machinations of their enemies, and advises them to remain quiet and obey their superior officers.

The citizens were greatly alarmed, and intense excitement and agitation prevailed all day yesterday, but partially subsided in the evening, when it was known that the danger had been averted by the firmness of Gen. Dulce.

The plans of the volunteers were discovered early in the day, and the officers went among the men and exhorted them to abstain from violent acts and to obey the authorities, but the influence of the officers was not strong enough, and it is certain that the resolute conduct of the Captain General, and of General Esporiar, of the regular army, alone prevented the commission of disgraceful acts.

The insurgents had a battle with the troops at Mayajigna, near Remedios, and defeated them, capturing the town. Frequent accounts of smaller engagements in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, with results sometimes in favor of the rebels and sometimes in favor of the troops. The rebels have got possession of a tug on the Damuji river.

A dispatch from Spain was received yes[illegible] afternoon, announcing the organi[illegible] force of 3,000 Cotulan volun[illegible] in Cuba.

[illegible]t. Volunteers are guard[illegible] walls as usual. The [illegible]o preceding days has [illegible] hot.

[illegible] authentic, ac[illegible] the central de[illegible] in the [illegible]tes [illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] Monday af[illegible] the same [illegible]ed Monday [illegible] a well-known [illegible]ce to Washing[illegible] remains. They [illegible] pine box, two [illegible] wrapped about [illegible]ox, which was [illegible] rotted by [illegible] a plain cof[illegible]

[illegible]ere as se[illegible] at the [illegible] became [illegible]e, and [illegible]wds of [illegible]s to [illegible]s of [illegible]sion, [illegible] the [illegible] or [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] left, [illegible]ing [illegible]hes. [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]leg [illegible] vest[illegible] of [illegible] decayed. The [illegible] the silken curls of [illegible] inded one of the handsome face which people once so much admired, but the intelligent face was gone. During the afternoon hundreds of people visited the place, and some were allowed to view the remains.

Velocipedes.

The attention of inventors seems at present to be directed to the construction of velocipedes, and new machines of every discription are reported. Thus, a New York mechanic has devised a monocycle, or single machine, which consists of a wheel eight feet in diameter, with a tire six inches wide, or two narrow tires on its outer edge, with two sets of spokes connecting with a double centre, which fills the place of a hub, the two sides of which are two feet and a half apart. The operator is in the middle, and propels the wheel by a simple yet curious apparatus, in which both his weight and his muscles are brought into play.

In Detroit a three-wheeled velocipede has made its appearance, which is described as follows: 'The wheels are forty-two inches in diameter, and are propelled by means of a double hand-crank, no treadle being used. On each side of the hub of the forward wheel is a grooved pulley, and attached to the straight portion of the crank are two more pulleys, the four being connected by belts. At each revolution of the pulleys the vehicle is propelled a distance of sixteen and a half feet, and when an ordinary rate of speed is attained, it runs quite easily. Its weight is forty-nine pounds, and the inventor claims that it will sustain two hundred pounds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, on the 23d, a bill reorganizing the Judiciary was passed. It provides for a Chief and eight Associate Justices—six a quorum, and nine Circuit Judges.

In the House, on the 25th, the conference committee on the suffrage amendment reported that the House recede from its amendments, and agree to Senate proposition. Adopted—yeas 143, nays 43.—The following is the resolution: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Feb. 26.—The Clerk of the House excludes Louisiana, Georgia, and other contested States from his initiatory roll of the next House.

Feb. 27.—The Senate passed the suffrage amendment. It now goes to the State Legislatures. It confers no right to hold office.

The Reconstruction Committee has resolved to make no report regarding Georgia, thus leaving her representation in *statu quo*.

In the House, the whole subject of the Louisiana contested election was laid on the table, and the contestants be allowed each $2,500 to pay their contested time.

The House of Representatives passed a bill by a vote of 119 to 61, enacting that the Public Debt of the United States is payable and will be payed in gold or its equivalent; and second, that contracts henceforth made payable in coin shall be duly enforced by law.

From Washington.

Mr. Seward announced publicly his retirement on Marh 3d.

Senator Brownlow, with a [illegible] twenty persons, has arrived. [illegible] attempt to shoot him at [illegible] Va., was made but the pistol [illegible] from the ruffian's h[illegible]

NEW ISSUE OF G[illegible] ury plate-printi[illegible] for pri[illegible] green[illegible] prese[illegible] terfei[illegible] ness o[illegible] bolica[illegible] notes [illegible] with[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] their ba[illegible] uary, footed u[illegible] asked the secret [illegible] was "printer's ink[illegible]

The Kentucky [illegible] winter imported $2[illegible] the South.

The House ser[illegible] who is paid a sal[illegible] least $10,000 a y[illegible]

T[illegible] $10,[illegible]

The [illegible] Mounta[illegible]

Mr. W[illegible] dwelli[illegible] third [illegible] cost o[illegible]

Wh[illegible] of Ch[illegible] the p[illegible]

The [illegible] erected [illegible] South [illegible] the w[illegible] cover[illegible] will co[illegible] of cat[illegible] supp[illegible]

N[illegible] dre[illegible] in [illegible] me[illegible] by [illegible] tho[illegible]eed [illegible] sum of $10,000 ha[illegible] of its revenues to be [illegible]

A citizen of New Orleans, [illegible] vers in his pockets, has been arr[illegible] "dangerous man."

When jewels are now stolen in New York it is customary for the losers to "negotiate" with the thieves for their return.

Beecher says he classes among "rational amusements," ten pins, base ball, billiards, horseback and velocipede riding.

The latest from Paris is about a beautiful young lady without arms or legs who sews, embroiders and writes with her mouth.

A Chicago reporter took phonographic notes of his sweetheart's love talk, and prevented jilting by threatening publication.

The Boston Post thinks it must be unhealthy in Maine, because a doctor there drives a blooded horse witd a $2,000 set of harness.

MARRIED,

On the 28th of January, by Wm. Spainhour, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. SCOTT to Miss SARAH SHAMEL, all of Forsyth.

On the 14th ult., by Rev S. H. Farabee, Mr. AUGUSTIN HANES to Miss ALICE BRATTON.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder William Turner, Mr. J. W. GOSLIN to Miss SUE E. HUNT, daughter of Nathan Hunt, Esq.

On the same day by the Rev. A. W. Craft, Mr. JOHN L. WHITMAN to Mrs. MARTHA L. HAUSER, all of Forsyth.

On the 24th ult., by Wm. F. Shore Esq., Mr. THOMAS PATTESON, of Missouri, to Miss MINERVA POINDEXTER, daughter of Mr. Thomas Poindexter.

On the 25th of Feb., at the residence of Mr. J. H. Teague, in this county, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. N. L. CHARLES to Miss MARY J. SMITH, all of this county.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 5, 1869.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per ℔.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts , according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 1[illegible] cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 2[illegible] cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15 cents.
CORN, new, 90 to 1 00
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, *Dried Apples* 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 18
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 8 to 12
" " quarters 5 to 8
" *Blackberries*, no sale,
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred ℔s.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per ℔.
Lard, 18 cents.
Leather, *Sole*, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per ℔; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 70 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 90
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per ℔.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per ℔
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $340 per Sack. Am. 320
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per ℔.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents.
[illegible]emade *Vinegar*, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
[illegible] 60 cts.
[illegible]bs., $1 75 to $2 00.
[illegible]etter and easier for both [illegible]ll grain was sold by [illegible]is considered a galen [illegible]ye, 56℔s Oats 32℔s for [illegible]nter; Flaxseed, 56℔s;

[illegible]reet,
[illegible]MORE.
[illegible] OF
[illegible] RIBBONS
[illegible]IBBONS,
[illegible] AND SATINS,
[illegible]es,
[illegible] *Ruches, Netts and Velvets,*
[illegible]wers and Feathers,
[illegible]*ets and Ladies' Hats,*
[illegible]D AND UNTRIMMED,
[illegible] *and Shaker Hoods.*
[illegible]k of Millinery Goods in this [illegible]d in choice and variety, [illegible] that will defy compe-[illegible]

20-4t

[illegible]OP
[illegible]NER.

[illegible]rvic- [illegible]R- [illegible]c- [illegible] stand- [illegible] will be [illegible] who may please

A. S. JONES.
5-1m.

[illegible]aining in Post Office [illegible]., March 1st, 1869.

[illegible]IES' LIST.

[illegible], Miss M. J. Baker, Miss [illegible]zabeth Foltz, Miss Annie [illegible] Laugenour, Miss Mary Long, [illegible] Martin, Miss Louisa M. Null, [illegible]ah Pratt, Miss Lizzie Peddicord, Miss Antinette Peddicord, Miss Fannie Spach, Miss H. Sink, Miss Lucetta Stuart, Miss Mary E. Smith, Miss Phœbe E. Turner, Miss Ann Whicker, Miss Sarah Waisner.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Green Barnett, B. L. Bitting, Jeremiah Ball, Nat. Boyden, Henry Clayton, Lewis Cook, Thos. Capple,col. Edward Foltz, Sanford Fishel, Thos. Fisher, Wm. Fuqua, J. S. Gibson, Henry Gibson, Andrew Gillam, 2, J. W. Huffman, William Hinshaw, Edwin Hanes, C. Hawkins, Caleb Idol, John A. Jones, Rev. F. H. Jones, Nat Kidner, John A. Ledford, Henry Sweingood, Rev. A. J. Laughlin, John Mustin, Charles Masten, M. Masten, (Sheriff,) Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, Moses Nicholson, Henry Newsom, A. M. Noble, J. A. Pace, Jas. G. Phillips, Eli Sides, Wm. Snider, Dave Stolts, J. S. Sapp, W. H. Shepard, W. B. Stipe, E. B. Teague, A. G. Thomas, D. M. Tucker, Alfred Williams, David Zimmerman.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c
At the..............................BOOK STORE.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
For sale at BLUM'S.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of March next, at the court-house door in Winston, I will sell, for cash, 105 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the lands of Mary Atwood, R. Gray and others, seized as the property of JNO. T. ATWOOD, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 12 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the lands of James Sprinkle and others, seized as the property liable for the payment of the Taxes due and owing by J. A. Apperson.

On the 16th day of March next, at the post-office in Kernersville, I will sell, for cash, 178 ACRES OF LAND adjoining J. C. Holder and others, seized as the property of Jno. D. Holder, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 72 ACRES OF LAND adjoining Jno. D. Holder and others. seized as the property of J. C. Holder, at the suit of the United States for Taxes.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 120 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the lands of Alfred Calhoun, W. M. Medearis and others, seized as property liable for the payment of the United States Taxes due and owing by Elijah Nelson.

JOHN CRANE, Collector,
By JOB WORTH, *Dept. Col.*

Feb. 23, 1869.-3t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE notes given to me as administrator of E. W. Griffith, Jonathan Vogler and Jacob Hanes, deceased, have been placed in the hands of THOMAS J. WILSON, Esq., for collection and settlement. Those interested would do well to call upon him at once, as they might thereby save cost.

Feb. 23, 1869-2t. LEWIS HANES.

Execution Sale.

PURSUANT to a *Venditioni Exponas* issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1868, in the case of URIAH HUNT & SON, *vs* GEORGE W. HEGE, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1869,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

known as the Michael Tract, levied on as the property of George W. Hege, adjoining the lands of Henry Walser, Gaither Walser, and the heirs of Philip Walser, containing NINETY-TWO ACRES, with EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES and one SEMINARY thereon.

This valuable tract of land lies in Davidson County, between the road leading from Salem to Salisbury and the Yadkin River. The Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

DAN'L R. GOODLOE, U. S. MARSHAL,
By T. CHITTY, Deputy.

[illegible]b. 23, 1869.-8t.

[illegible]ORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

[illegible]TEAM-SHIP LINE FROM
[illegible] YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,..................Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,.................. " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE.................. " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,.................. " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

THE GATES AJAR.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

Seventh Edition..................................$1 50

This powerful and original story has excited general interest, both by the novel views presented concerning the future life, and by the fascinating style in which the story is told.

"Of all the books which we ever read, calculated to shed light upon the utter darkness of of sudden sorrow, and to bring peace to the bereaved and solitary, we give—in many important respects—the preference to "The Gates Ajar."—*Congregationalist* (*Boston.*)

For sale at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber having, on the 9th day of February, 1869, taken letters of administration according to law, on the estate of Anna Paulina Herman, deceased; and also letters of administration, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, on the estate of John G. Herman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estates, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose—otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estates will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ,
Administrator.

Salem, Feb. 19, 1869 18-3t.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

MAYNE RED'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

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Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,

In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

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For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
For sale at BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of Aprli next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*

Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY

SHOULD USE THE

Bartlett White Lead

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

READ THIS,

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. A. VOGLER, AGENT.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

A NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.

E. J. HALE & SON, 16 Murray Street, New York, will publish in a few days,

MINOR PLACE,

A Tale of Southern Home Life; by a Lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama.

1 Vol. 12 Mo., Price $1.50.

Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

☞ A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above together with this note, and forward a marked copy of the paper to the Publishers.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS DREAM BOOKS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

Price Only $2.50 per Copy.

☞ Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Chalk Level, in said county:—And there being no Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, EXOFFICIO CLERK.

Feb. 12, 17-1m.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.

Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.

MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Aiary; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T B Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.

YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnotte and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16..8t.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, [illegible] N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new school Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'-Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader.
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge, Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips, Pencil Sharpeners. Ivory Folders, Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates, German Colors, &c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red, Blue and Violet.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes,

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.
American Tales.
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Humorous Sketches,
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CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights. Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.
Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles, Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers, Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea, Odd People,
The Bush Boys, Plant Hunters,
Desert Home, Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet, Bruin,
Headless Horseman, Child Wife,
Lost Lenore, Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters, Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest, Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupeds, Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

Outward Bound, Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross, Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Away in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

HUMOROUS.

A French mayor having to make out a descriptive passport for a Duchess who had but one eye, retained his politeness without sacrificing the truth, as follows: "Eyes—dark, beautiful, soft, full of expression—*one of them being absent.*"

State of the Market.—Bread Stuffs—Rising every day. Gunpowder—Goes off easily. Bitter Beer—This article has a *downward* tendency. Indigo—The trade is dying. Pickled Pork—Dead, and very inactive. Brandy—Very spirited. Vermillion—Finds a reddy sale. Nutmegs—In grater demand. Soda Water—Brisk and lively. Lead—Very heavy.

A Puzzled Yankee.—Jinks tells a good story of a man on a Mississippi steamer who was questioned by a Yankee. The gentleman, to humor the fellow, replied to all the questions straight-forwardly until the inquisitor was fairly puzzled for an interrogatory. At last he inquired—

'Look here, Squire—where was you born?'

'I was born,' said the victim, 'in Boston, Tremont St., No. 44, left hand side, on the 1st day of August, 1820, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; physician Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin.'

Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said,

'Yeas; wall I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or a brick house, do ye?'

Hurrah for the Ladies!—"We are informed that there is quite a spunky specimen of the 'female kind,' living in a section of country not a thousand miles from here. Her husband being in debt, and not having the 'wherewith' to pay up, three officers went to his house to obtain possession of property for the satisfaction of said debt. On their arrival at the house they found the 'head of the family,' but his wife was absent. They having examined the premises, concluded to take an old horse, and accordingly started with him. When they had gone about a mile, they met the 'better half,' who at once recognized the horse, claimed it as her own property, and demanded its delivery into her keeping. This gentle request was of course refused, and the 'better half' finding entreaties were in vain, concluded to try what virtue there was in stones. Accordingly she pulled off her bonnet and shawl, and let into the officers with a '*vim,*' using stones, sticks, and anything else she could lay her hands on, with such good will that they were compelled to relinquish their prize and fly to the woods for safety. The woman then jumped astride her 'animule,' and rode triumphantly home, exclaiming as she alighted, that she could whip a regiment of such men!

Morganton Press.

One of the most complex family relations is that described as follows by Dan Bryant: "I married a young widow, who lived with her stepdaughter; my father shortly after married the stepdaughter. My wife was therefore, the mother-in-law, and the daughter-in-law of my father; I am the stepfather of my mother-in-law, and my wife's stepdaughter is my stepmother. Well, my stepmother—that is to say, my father's wife, and my wife's daughter had a son. He is my stepbrother, of course; but, being the son of my wife's stepdaughter, my wife is of course his grandmother, and I am his grandfather as well as his stepbrother. My wife also had a boy. My stepmother is consequently the stepsister of my boy, and also his grandmother, because he is the child of her stepson, and my father is the brother in-law of my son, who is the son of my stepmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather."

We learn that a few days since as one of the leading members of the Legislature was coming down Fayetteville Street, just after the adjournment, and meeting a lady of his acquaintance, he gallantly lifted his hat to salute her, when, horror of horrors, out rolled a sand box, an inkstand, three balls of tape, two boxes of steel pens, and other petty larceny articles too numerous to mention! Of course mortification set in at once, and the lady passed with her handkerchief to her mouth, and her face crimson with suppressed laughter.—*Greensboro' Topic.* (*Rad.*)

'Were you drunk, Samuel, when you broke that window? 'No I was exhilerated; drunkenness is the stupid condition that comes after the exhileration is over,' replied Sam.

'Rose, my dear,' said a mother to her daughter, 'if you are so stiff and reserved you will never get a husband.' 'Ma,' replied the young lady 'unless the poets tells fibs, a *prim*-Rose is not without attraction.'

A Yankee pedlar in his cart, overtaking another of his class, was adressed, 'Hallo, what do you carry?' 'Drugs and medicines,' was the reply. 'Go ahead,' was the rejoinder, 'I carry gravestones.'

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building

Feb. 20, 1868 26–

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867, 9–tf.

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

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will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and al kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

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THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED BY ANY AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

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Author of "Foul Play," "Griffith Gaunt," etc., will be commenced in the March number. Charles Reade now stands at the head of English writers of fiction.

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The new Story by Mrs. Edwards, author of "Archie Lovell" and "Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman," be commenced in the January number. Mrs. Edwards is probably the most brilliant living female novelist.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

UCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
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They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
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Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

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I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

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Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

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Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
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Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

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Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

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We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
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Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full stories and scrapes of the most laughabl[illegible] acter. Both books are beautifully ill[illegible] and are having an immense sale [illegible] "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderf[illegible] known. Price, $1.50.

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ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Caytain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.

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BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

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Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868

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Baptist Psalmody and Psalmist.
Christian Harmony,
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GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

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Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and [illegible]
Stripes, [illegible]
C[illegible]
Cotton Flanne[illegible]
Cambric[illegible]

An ext[illegible]

Balmoral [illegible]

[illegible]

Gro[illegible]

[illegible]

Molasse[illegible]

WINDOW [illegible]

Harrison's Superior [illegible]

&c., &c., &c., [illegible]

In fact, we keep all arti[illegible] there is a General De[illegible]

Constantly [illegible]

G[illegible]

C[illegible]

which at t[illegible] in this [illegible]

Goo[illegible]

These Good[illegible] chased by one of th[illegible] reliable Houses of th[illegible]

Entirely [illegible]

with great care as to the[illegible] ple, and, as we hope and[illegible] success in regard to the[illegible]

Being fully aware that[illegible]

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak ouder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

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We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
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nov. 27–7

SALT AND MOLASSES

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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SUCH AS

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